

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL—CHURCH BUILDING PROGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the Catholic churches of this city last Sunday it was announced from the altars that the subscriptions handed in by the different congregations towards the building fund of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral since the commencement of the year amounted to the sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, and that this total fell slightly short of that taken up for the same purpose during the year 1868. As the deficit was only "slight," and as many additional contributions may be handed in before New Year for the same purpose, it is pretty safe to reckon the amounts equal and state the aggregate at one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars—a splendid attestation of the devotional feeling, religious practice—as from the days of Solomon and industrial resources of the Catholic community of the metropolis. It should not be forgotten in this connection that independent of the Cathedral fund several new Catholic churches have been completed and dedicated in the city, founding hospitals and houses of refuge and correction opened, free schools multiplied and extended, enlarged, free schools multiplied and extended, by the Sisters of Charity and Christian Brothers, and money and clothing given and distributed most extensively—yet unseen and unheard of by the public—to be needed and acceptable charities besides. Our Catholic friends have also sympathized freely with his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth in his financial and treasury and general banking house troubles in Rome—a part of exceptional call this season, and which may account for the reduction in the Cathedral account—despatching solid bonds and guarantees of their adhesion to the centre of religious unity in the shape of hard sterling gold cash with Archbishop McCloskey. We have no doubt indeed but New York has come up fully to, if it has not eclipsed San Francisco in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that it has just taken a small detachment of the Papal guards to carry a huge nugget of silver, brought from the Golden State to the feet of his Holiness, for we must remember that this nugget has to be crushed and smelted, and may not "turn out so well after all," whereas the New York testimonial was in the shape of the handy, compact bars of the Sub-Treasury, duly verified with the world-respected national initials "U. S."

The other religious communities have been fervent and active in our midst also; the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Israelites, in the rearing up and opening and dedicating of new temples, synagogues, and schools during the year being worthy of all the praise which they have received, as well as of the current reports of their progress which have appeared in the columns of the Herald immediately after each ceremonial. The religious record is, on the whole, of the most pleasing and encouraging character, and forth in a really sublime manner what man will do for the glory of God under a governmental system which affords freedom of conscience to all by disclaiming the very idea of a connection between Church and State. On this point it is only necessary to refer to the condition of the early Catholic Church and of the new Cathedral. The first priest of that persuasion known to have set his foot on the soil of the island of Manhattan was the Rev. Isaac Jogues, who came in 1613. He had been savagely tortured by the Mohawks, but was received kindly by the Dutch settlers. The Italian Father Bressani came next, was enslaved, tortured by the Indians, but ransomed and returned to France by the Dutch. Then came the Fathers Simon le Moyne and Mille, the first to actually extend the ministry to 1709. In 1642 Father Jogues found in the "colony" one Irishman and one Portuguese woman, Catholics, and the next communicants of the four hundred thousand people of that faith now worshipping in this city and on the same island of Manhattan.

It is useful to thus note the "nows" and "thens" of religion as well as of the every-day phases of life; it encourages man to persevere in the faith and makes the community better. It animates the young, consoles the aged, and nerves the struggling missionary. A leading London journal in its effusions in 1829 gave what purported to be a sermon, delivered by an Irish priest when asking for a money collection for his church, in which he was made to state that at the great day of final account each clergyman would have to appear at the head of his reconverted congregation and answer for himself and the members thus: "Father, how have you treated the people?" "I have baptized, married, confessed, absolved, and attended the sick and dying, and buried the dead." "A faithful priest to the people; but, father, how did your congregation treat you?" "And here, said he, is your danger, for you know I must tell the truth, and you know too you don't half pay me." This ridiculous satire does not certainly apply to the faithful in New York; so all our clergy, from the Archbishop down, can answer confidently. It is truly wonderful where the fallen arch enemy finds his material, or how he manages to keep going within the corporate limits.

TECUMSEH SHERMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Louisville, on Friday last, General William Tecumseh Sherman was nominated for President of the United States. This was not done by the Society at large, but by one of the members; but as we learn from that popular and trustworthy journal, the Cincinnati Commercial, "the motion was received with loud acclamations." There are many things to commend General Sherman as a Presidential candidate. He is endowed with extraordinary talents; his mind is versatile and rapid as well as comprehensive; his stores of information upon almost every subject are extensive and accurate; he is a good lawyer as well as a great soldier; his judgment is prompt and generally good; his courage is equal to any danger; his patriotism is sincere and devoted. His manners, too, are free from all trace of vanity or arrogance, and he shakes hands with a laborer as readily as with a millionaire. His opinions are his own, and belong to no party. On some subjects his sentiments agree with those of the Democracy, on others he will advocate the doctrine of old-fashioned Federalism; but he always expresses himself without disguise, sometimes with an attractive paradoxical flavor, and he avows an unpopular idea just as readily as one that is sure to meet with universal plaudits.

With such personal qualities, and with the prestige of his reputation as a military leader, it is a matter of course that General Sherman should be thought of for the Presidency, and that he should think of it himself. And yet we doubt whether he will ever seriously be a

candidate. In the first place, his obligations towards General Grant will keep him in the background for some time to come. General Grant is understood by those who are in the way of seeing him intimately to cherish a deep desire for a re-election. This feeling will naturally grow stronger as the decisive year of 1872 approaches, and the influences which the President can always bring to bear will doubtless be exerted to secure for him the nomination of the Republican National Convention. As long as General Grant is a candidate, General Sherman cannot and will not enter the field; and when it is determined that the Republican will not have Grant, it will be too late for Sherman to fish for their nomination; indeed, his relation to Grant would make it difficult for him to accept a nomination which Grant had failed to secure, though it should be unanimously tendered to him.

Besides, it is little now probable that in 1872 either party will adopt a military candidate. The experience of the Republicans with Grant has been such as to give them a distrust of shoulder-straps in civil office; and even if he should now forsake his follies and make a sensible and successful administration, he can hardly recover, either for himself or for other statements of military education, the confidence he has forfeited. And as for the Democrats, while there is nothing in General Sherman's antecedents or in his political convictions to forbid their taking him up, it is almost certain that they will be less inclined to run a military candidate in 1872 than they have ever been before.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some months ago, a great sensation was made in this city by a report that a serious mismanagement had been discovered in some departments of the Methodist Book Concern. Two distinct charges were made—first, that the large amount of paper which is used by the Book Concern, the largest religious publication house in the world, was not, as it ought to have been, purchased by the agents directly, but through middlemen, who thus received a heavy commission which might have been saved; and secondly, that in the bindery department frauds had been committed, resulting in serious losses to the Concern. During the last two weeks the General Book Committee have been in session in this city to examine the affairs of the Book Establishment, inclusive of the charges which had been brought against some of its officers. We published yesterday the report which has been agreed upon by the majority. It is very brief, and must strike every one who recollects the grave and distinct charges which had been made as exceedingly cautious. With regard to one of the charges—that against the bindery department—the committee declare themselves satisfied "that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein." It is but fair to add that the former head of the department complains that no opportunity was afforded him to clear himself from the charges brought against him, and that he intends, as is reported, to vindicate his management by bringing a libel suit against the junior agent who caused this investigation. With regard to the other charge—the purchase of paper through middlemen—the report admits its correctness, but adds that "it does not appear by any facts before the committee that the Concern has suffered any serious loss by such mode of making purchases." With all respect for the theological eminence of the men composing the committee, we doubt whether there are many business men who will find such a report satisfactory. The denial that the Concern had suffered any serious loss will seem to many to imply that some loss has been suffered; and if so, people will naturally be anxious to know something about its extent and the committee's opinion as to what constitutes a serious loss. It had been distinctly charged that some of the parties from whom the middlemen had purchased the paper had expressly testified that they would have sold the paper directly to the Book Concern for the same price which they received from the middlemen, and that thus the Concern might have saved the commission. We believe many will be disappointed by the committee's entire silence as to this point. The business habits of the Methodists must be very different from those of other people, if the Church at large will not demand a full and distinct statement as to whether any loss has been suffered by this brokerage in the purchase of the paper, and if so, how large the amount has been.

"A LAST BLOW AT SAILING SHIPS."

From the N. Y. World.

The Evening Post makes the following brilliant display of its competency to form opinions on subjects connected with commerce and navigation:—"A considerable fleet has passed through the Suez Canal; and now we hear of but one objection to it—that it cannot well be used for sailing vessels, as the sea is unfit for their navigation. "That is as though one should object to railroads on the score that stage coaches cannot make use of them. Sailing vessels, for long voyages, have for some time past been going out of use, and the opening of the Suez Canal is likely to give this class of ship, except for special and limited voyages, a final blow. "This is probably good for commerce and for the engine-builders; but it may be regretted by those who connect a little romance with the ocean. The future Harratt or Cooper will have to deal with stokers and engineers instead of seamen; and will

have to describe not intricate manoeuvres under canvas, but the perils of the coal hole and the darning of the noble steamers."

Amid the surfeit of flashy gasconade about the expected wonders to be wrought by the Suez Canal, we have met nothing quite so absurd in its extravagance as this grave delivery by a paper which affects some knowledge of commerce. If it be true that the opening of the new canal gives the finishing blow to sailing vessels, and will chase them out of existence, then a prodigious effect will be produced by a small cause. Nine-tenths of the vessels now afloat in all the harbors, rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans of the world, are sailing vessels. How the Suez Canal is to cause a substitution of steamships in their stead is not very apparent. It would seem to ordinary mortals that the Suez Canal can change the character only of the vessels that pass through it; and these will be so insignificant a fraction of the whole tonnage of the world that the Post must either be ludicrously ignorant of the subject, or fancy that by some stupendous miracle the sailing ships are about to encounter a fate like that which once overtook Pharaoh's army not far from the site of the new canal.

If steamships are preferable to sailing vessels in point of economy (and especially for long voyages) as the Post thinks, how does it explain the fact that the great ocean lines exist only by subsidies? Great Britain is paying annual subsidies to lines of ocean steamers amounting to about £1,000,000 a year; and yet these subsidized steamers have the great advantage over sailing vessels of a large passenger traffic, which is altogether more profitable than the carrying of freights. The American ocean lines had a feeble fltering existence so long as they were subsidized by our Government, but perished as soon as the subsidies were withdrawn.

The Post's idea that steamships are best adapted to long voyages is a very crazy whimsy indeed. It shows not only a total ignorance of the statistics of the subject, but we are almost tempted to say, a total destitution of common sense. For you have only to make the voyage long enough, and it will require the whole capacity of the ship for the coal needed for propelling her, leaving no room for any other cargo. In short trips the fuel of a steamer occupies but a small part of its space, and some classes of freights can be carried at a profit without passengers or subsidies.

It appears from the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, printed in 1866, that the total number of arrivals of vessels in this port from foreign countries, in the preceding year, was 4662, of which only 454 were steamers. In the same year the whole number of arrivals in this port of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade was 7972; of which 1604 were steamers. Every trip of the same vessel being counted as a separate arrival, and the greater speed of steamers enabling them to make more frequent trips, the proportion of steamers to sailing vessels is considerably smaller than the above figures would seem to make it. So the Post's prophecy, if it offers its opinion as to the probability of nothing short of a miracle can fulfill it; if, as a deduction, it is a conclusion without any premises.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Events soon pass from the public recollection in these days, but probably our readers have not quite forgotten the Spanish gunboats, about which there has been so much controversy. A whole fleet was being fitted out in different yards, and it was only natural to suppose that some part of it was intended for use against the insurgents in Cuba, or for the defense of the island against attacks from outside sources. The Government was placed in a troublesome position. On the one hand it was beset with applications for interference in the interest of the Cuban independence party. The popular sympathies were, and doubtless are, on this side. "Why," it was urged, "should you lend your aid to crush out an attempt to drive Spain from Cuba? If you will not assist a people in their effort to achieve their liberation from a foreign and despotic rule, at least do not help them to ruin them. If you cannot help them, do not help their enemies."

This was a fair expression of the public feeling, but unfortunately public feeling was not based upon a study of the law, or a consideration of the question how far our Government would be justified in seizing these gunboats. Suppose they were intended for Cuba, could we lawfully detain them? Every competent authority would answer no. In the present state of affairs Spain may build as many vessels as she pleases in our yards, provided they are not intended for use against any power with which we are at peace. Now we have no knowledge of Cuba as an independent power. We only know it as a Spanish dependency.

But at this juncture the seizure of the boats was demanded by Peru. It was alleged that the fleet was intended, indirectly, for use against the Government of Cuba; and it still held upon that complaint, under the neutrality laws. But it is obvious that the Government cannot continue to hold them without regard to the demand of Spain for restitution. We have reason to believe that the time is at hand when the administration will feel itself compelled to have the case decided, one way or the other, by the properly constituted judicial authorities.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 490 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND BO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 710 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA. JOHN E. MOFFET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP OR ROSE. The skin after using WHICH'S ALLIGATOR Glycerine Lotion OF SOLIDIFIED GYNERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEREOTYPON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainment. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESTNUT STREET, second story. 11 3 2mwp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., Nov. 8, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 228 South THIRD Street. The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M. from November 1 to December 31, on the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock P. M., to consider the matters contained in the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise.

By Order, CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 1500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the stock of THE FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of the State of Pa., on and after December 1st next, at the Office of the Company, No. 1212 Market Street. Transfer Books will be closed November 30 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE FRANKLIN BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 20 wtdjo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 20 wtdjo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 20 wtdjo

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT ST., 1 25.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth with ease and safety. Office, 911 WALNUT ST., 1 25.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. Agents, SABINE, ALLEN & DUBLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, imparts a soft, natural, and beautiful, Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 10 BOND STREET, New York. 4 2mwp

DRY GOODS.

POPLIN ROBES, FULL DRESS PATTERNS, PANIER INCLUDED. THESE DRESSES HAVE BEEN SOLD AT \$22.50, BUT NOT BY US, AS THEY ARE AN AUCTION LOT.

FASHIONABLE FLUSHES. NOBILITY BLACK VELVETS. NOBILITY BLACK SILKS. EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. STYLISH STRIPE SHAWLS. ARABS AND BEDOUBINS. ROYAL CORB POPLINS. VELVET POPLINS, SILK FACE. FASHIONABLE BLACK FABRICS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

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1869.

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ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, punctual under light expenses and having a large stock of goods for cash, we sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are for one hundred per cent. more than ours, and who do not sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden), Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES. CLOTHING, LINEN GOODS. KID GLOVES, COSETS, SHIRTS, HDKKS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden, 10 16 1f PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED Fancy Dry Goods Business of GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; \$5 by \$25 foot. This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 1 2mwp

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OR RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS At Retail.

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IN SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY, AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

A large assortment of Black Velvets, at \$2 1/2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

A large assortment of Blankets, at \$3 1/2, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100.

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LINEN STORES. OLD STORE. No. 828 ARCH STREET. NEW STORE, No. 1128 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING. BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills. MARSEILLE BED QUILTS. ROSEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes. ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS. LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths. COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths. PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. \$ 21 mwp

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

No. 922 and 924 PINE STREET. Cheap Goods, Bargains. 5 cases yard-wide Shirting Mending at 12 1/2c, by piece or yard; this Mending is worth 16c, and is suited for all kinds of underwear. Williams' Mending 20c. by yard. All other Muscins as cheap. Bird-eye Nursery Duster by piece, cheap. Ballarville and other Flannels, cheap. Great quantities of persons buying Black. We have large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall. 54 Water-proof Cloakings only \$1 per yard. Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12 1/2c. CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO., 814 WALNUT Street, No. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.

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Splendid Holiday Presents. MEAD & ROBBINS, LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON, ESTABLISHED IN 1840. MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares

Plated with Pure Silver,

IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Turkeys, Colary Stands, Diabes, Castors, Vegetable Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Pearl and Ivory Handle Cutlery. Those seeking useful and beautiful presents for the holidays are invited to examine our assortment.

N. E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut, 10 1 2mwp PHILADELPHIA.

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RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK, SABLE OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, ROYAL ERMIN, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.

All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well-reputed workmanship, and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 139 North Third Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.

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RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

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JAMES REISKY.

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No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving an entire new stock of

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To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 23 w

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CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues and Beef, Have Removed to their NEW STORE, Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET, 11 16 1mwp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY

CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNE.—Agents for her Majesté, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farcé's Grand Vin Eugénie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleinmann & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Muscades and RHEIN WINE. MADRIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. RHERRIES.—F. Rudolph, Amouillado, Topan, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bay, Crown, etc. PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. OLIVETS.—Promis Aine & Co., Montferand and Bordeaux, Charles and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—Meadler Brand. BRANDIES.—Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various Vintages. 4 1

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 20 2mwp

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of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. 6 20 2mwp

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